

JOINT RULES RECODIFICATION COMPARISON TABLE - Title 4

Prepared by the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
JR4-1-101 Definitions (JR 4.01, 4.02, 4.03, new). As used in this title: <u>(1) "Bill"</u> means legislation introduced for consideration by the Legislature that does any, some, or all of the following to Utah statutes: <u>(a)</u> enacts; <u>(b)</u> amends; <u>(c)</u> repeals; <u>(d)</u> repeals and reenacts; or <u>(e)</u> renumbers and amends. <u>(2) "Boldface"</u> means the <u>brief descriptive summary</u> of the contents of a statutory section prepared by the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel that is printed for each title, chapter, part, and section of the Utah Code . <u>(3) "Concurrent resolution"</u> means a written proposal of the	JR-4.01. Defining "Bill." As used in these rules, "bill" includes bills and, unless the word "resolution" is also used, joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Utah Constitution, other joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, House resolutions, and Senate resolutions. Notwithstanding this definition, a resolution is not a bill within the meaning of a bill under Utah Constitution Article VI, Section 22.	None This new rule, though incorporating definitions in existing rule, expands definitions to more precisely identify current practices and processes.	1

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
<p><u>Legislature and governor, which, to be approved, must be passed by both houses of the Legislature and concurred to by the Governor.</u></p> <p>(4) "Constitutional joint resolution" means a joint resolution proposing to amend, enact, or repeal portions of the Utah Constitution which, to be approved for submission to the voters, must be passed by a 2/3 vote of both houses of the Legislature.</p> <p>(5) "House resolution" means a written proposal of the House of Representatives which, to be approved, must be passed by the House of Representatives.</p> <p>(6) "Joint resolution" means a written proposal of the Legislature which, to be approved, must be passed by both houses of the Legislature.</p> <p>(7) "Laws of Utah" means all of the laws currently in effect in Utah.</p>	<p>resolutions, concurrent resolutions, House resolutions, and Senate resolutions.</p> <p>JR-4.03. Types of Resolutions.</p> <p>(1) Joint resolutions are those matters to be considered by both houses of the Legislature.</p> <p>(2) Concurrent resolutions are those matters to be considered by both houses of the Legislature that require a concurrence by the Governor.</p> <p>(3) House resolutions are those matters to be considered only by the Utah House of Representatives.</p> <p>(4) Senate resolutions are those matters to be considered only by the Utah Senate.</p>		

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
	<p>(8) "Legislation" means bills and resolutions introduced for consideration by the Legislature.</p> <p>(9) "Request for Legislation" means a formal request from a legislator or interim committee that a bill or resolution be prepared by the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel.</p> <p>(10) "Resolution" includes constitutional joint resolutions, other joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, House resolutions, and Senate resolutions.</p> <p>(11) "Senate resolution" means a written proposal of the Senate which, to be approved, must be passed by the Senate.</p> <p>(12) "Statute" means a law that has met the constitutional requirements for enactment.</p> <p>(13) "Statutory section" means the unique unit of the laws of Utah that is identified by a title, chapter, and section number.</p>		

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
<p>JR4-1-201 General Bill Format Requirements (JR-4.04, 4.15, 4.16, new).</p> <p>(1) <u>Each bill shall be typewritten or printed on paper 8-1/2 by 11 inches.</u></p> <p>(2) (a) <u>When a bill proposes to enact new law, all of the language proposed to be enacted by the bill shall be underlined.</u></p> <p>(b) <u>When a bill proposes to enact a statutory section of new law, all of the language in the entire section must be underlined.</u></p> <p>(c) <u>When a bill proposes to repeal an existing statutory section and reenact that statutory section using new language, the new language of the entire section shall be underlined.</u></p> <p>(3) <u>When a bill proposes to amend a statutory section without repealing the entire statutory section:</u></p> <p>(a) <u>all of the language to be repealed must appear between brackets with the letters struck</u></p>	<p>JR-4.04. Bill Size.</p> <p>All bills shall be typewritten or printed on paper 8-1/2 by 11 inches and shall have the arrangement and wording as prescribed in these rules.</p> <p>JR-4.15. Enacting New Legislation.</p> <p>When a bill enacts new legislation, all the new language in the bill shall be underlined.</p> <p>JR-4.16. Amendments in Bill.</p> <p>In a bill where statutory sections are amended, all language to be omitted must appear between brackets [-] and all new language added must be underlined. The new language underlined in the bill also includes sections enacted, and repealed and reenacted.</p>	<p>None</p>	None

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
	<p>through; and</p> <p>(b) all of the new language proposed to be enacted by the bill must be underlined.</p> <p>(4) When a bill proposes to repeal a statutory section, the statutory sections to be repealed shall be listed in the long title as required by these rules and listed by statutory section number and bold face at the end of the bill before any special clauses.</p>		
	<p>JR4-1-202 Specific Bill Format Requirements (JR-4.05, 4.07, 4.08, 4.09, 4.11, 4.12).</p> <p>(1) Each bill shall contain:</p> <p>(a) a designation containing the information required by Subsection (2);</p> <p>(b) a short title, which provides a short common description of the bill;</p> <p>(c) the year and type of legislative session in which the bill is to be introduced;</p> <p>(d) the phrase "State of Utah";</p> <p>(e) the sponsor's name, after the heading "Chief Sponsor";</p> <p>(f) if the bill is a House bill that has passed third reading in the House, the Senate sponsor's name after the heading "Senate Sponsor";</p>	<p>JR-4.05. Form of Bills.</p> <p>Every bill shall contain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) a designation; (2) a short title; (3) the year and type of legislative session in which the bill is to be introduced; (4) the phrase "State of Utah"; (5) the sponsor's name, after the heading "Chief Sponsor"; (6) if the bill is a House bill that has passed third reading in the House, the Senate sponsor's name after the heading "Senate Sponsor"; 	<p>Current JR 4.14 is repealed because that requirement is established in statute. The new rule removes the reference to "special clauses," because they are considered to be part of the subject matter of the bill.</p>

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
<p>heading "Chief Sponsor:";</p> <p>(f) if the bill is a House bill that has passed third reading in the House, the Senate sponsor's name after the heading "Senate Sponsor:";</p> <p>(g) if the bill is a Senate bill that has passed third reading in the Senate, the House sponsor's name after the heading "House Sponsor:";</p> <p>(h) a list of cosponsors who are members of the same house as the chief sponsor, if any;</p> <p>(i) a long title, which includes:</p> <p>(i) a brief general description of the subject matter in the bill;</p> <p>(ii) a list of each section of the Utah Code affected by the bill, which cites by statute number those statutes that the bill proposes be amended, enacted, repealed and reenacted, renumbered and amended, and repealed; and</p> <p>(iii) for bills that contain an appropriation, the sum proposed to be appropriated by the bill unless</p>	<p>(7) if the bill is a Senate bill that has passed third reading in the Senate, the House sponsor's name after the heading "House Sponsor:";</p> <p>(8) a long title, which shall include a list of sections affected;</p> <p>(9) an enacting clause;</p> <p>(10) the subject matter, given in one or more sections; and</p> <p>(11) special clauses including, if necessary, an effective date.</p> <p>JR-4.07. Designation. The designation shall be a heading comprising: S. B. (or H. B.) No. S.J.R. (or H.J.R.) No. S.C.R. (or H.C.R.) No. S.R. (or H.R.) No.</p> <p>JR-4.08. Short Title and Long Title. Every bill shall have: (1) a short title which is a short, common description of</p>		

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
<p>the bill is an appropriation bill or supplemental appropriation bill whose single subject is the appropriation of money:</p> <p>(i) an enacting clause in the following form: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:"; and</p> <p>(k) the subject matter, given in one or more sections.</p> <p>(2) The designation shall be a heading that identifies the bill by its house of introduction and by unique number assigned to it by the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel and shall be in the following form: "S. B." or "H. B." followed by the number assigned to the bill.</p>	<p>the bill; and</p> <p>(2) a long title, which is a clear but brief general description of the subject matter in the bill that includes each section of the Utah Code affected by the bill.</p> <p>JR-4.09. Reference to an Appropriation in a Bill.</p> <p>Except for the appropriation bill and any supplemental appropriation bills, every bill which has provisions appropriating funds shall include in the title the sum proposed to be appropriated.</p> <p>JR-4.11. List of Sections Affected.</p> <p>The list of sections affected in the long title of a bill shall cite the sections of statutes proposed to be amended, enacted, repealed and reenacted, renumbered and amended, and repealed.</p>		

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
	<p>JR-4.12. Enacting Clause. The long title of a bill is followed by an enacting clause in the following form: Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:</p>		
	<p>JR4-1-203 Effective date of bills (JR-4.21). (1) Unless otherwise directed by the Legislature, a bill becomes effective 60 days after the adjournment of the session at which it passed. (2) The 60 days begins to run the day after the Legislature adjourns sine die.</p>	<p>JR-4.21 General Effective Date of Bills. (1) Unless otherwise directed by the Legislature, a bill becomes effective on the day following the 60th day after adjournment of the session at which it passed. This 60 days begins to run the day after the Legislature adjourns sine die. ***</p>	None None This new rule is more comprehensive, applying bill format language in current rules to resolutions.
		<p>4-1-301 General Resolution Format Requirements (JR-4.04, JR-4.06, JR-4.07, JR-4.13). (1) Each resolution shall be typewritten or printed on paper 8-1/2 by 11 inches and shall have the arrangement and wording as prescribed in these rules. (2) Each resolution shall contain: (a) a designation containing the</p>	<p>JR-4.06 Form of Resolutions.</p>

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
<p>information required by</p> <p><u>Subsection (3):</u></p> <p>(b) a short title;</p> <p>(c) the year and type of legislative session in which the resolution is to be introduced;</p> <p>(d) the phrase "State of Utah";</p> <p>(e) the sponsor's name, after the heading "Chief Sponsor:";</p> <p>(f) if the resolution is a House resolution that has passed third reading in the House, the <u>Senate</u> sponsor's name after the heading "Senate Sponsor:";</p> <p>(g) if the resolution is a Senate resolution that has passed third reading in the Senate, the <u>House</u> sponsor's name after the heading "House Sponsor:";</p> <p>(h) a long title, which shall include a list of constitutional sections, legislative rules, or the Utah Supreme Court's Rules of Procedure or Rules of Evidence affected, if applicable;</p> <p>(i) a resolving clause containing the information required by</p>	<p>Every resolution shall contain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) a designation; (2) a short title; (3) the year and type of legislative session in which the resolution is to be introduced; (4) the phrase "State of Utah"; (5) the sponsor's name, after the heading "Chief Sponsor:"; (6) if the resolution is a House resolution that has passed third reading in the House, the Senate sponsor's name after the heading "Senate Sponsor:"; (7) if the resolution is a Senate resolution that has passed third reading in the Senate, the House sponsor's name after the heading "House Sponsor:"; (8) a long title, which shall include a list of legislative rules or constitutional sections affected, if applicable; (9) a resolving clause; (10) preamble or statement of purpose or policy; 		

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
<p><u>Subsection (4):</u></p> <p>(j) for joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, Senate resolutions, and House resolutions:</p> <p>(i) one or more paragraphs that begin with the word "Whereas" that function as the preamble; and</p> <p>(ii) one or more paragraphs that begin with the word "Resolved" that identify the statement of purpose or policy; and</p> <p>(k) special clauses including, if necessary, an effective date.</p> <p>(3) The designation shall be a heading that identifies the resolution by its house of introduction and by unique number assigned to it by the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel and shall be in the following form :</p> <p>(a) for constitutional joint resolutions and joint resolutions: "S.J.R." or "H.J.R." followed by the number assigned to the joint resolution;</p> <p>(b) for concurrent resolutions:</p>	<p>(11) basic provisions; and</p> <p>(12) special clauses including, if necessary, an effective date.</p> <p>JR-4.07. Designation. The designation shall be a heading comprising: S. B. (or H. B.) No. S.J.R. (or H.J.R.) No. S.C.R. (or H.C.R.) No. S.R. (or H.R.) No.</p> <p>JR-4.13. Resolving Clauses. Each resolution shall contain a resolving clause in one of the following forms:</p> <p>(1) in a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Utah Constitution, or to the Supreme Court's rules of procedure or evidence following the list of sections or rules affected: 'Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah, two-thirds of all members elected to each of the</p>		

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
<p><u>"S.C.R." or "H.C.R."</u> followed by the number assigned to the concurrent resolution:</p> <p>(c) for Senate resolutions: "<u>S.R.</u>" followed by the number assigned to the Senate resolution; or</p> <p>(d) for House resolutions: "<u>H.R.</u>" followed by the number assigned to the House Resolution.</p> <p>(4) Each resolution shall contain a resolving clause in one of the following forms:</p> <p>(a) in a constitutional joint resolution, or in a joint resolution proposing to amend the Utah Supreme Court's Rules of Procedure or Rules of Evidence;</p> <p>"Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah, with at least two-thirds of all members elected to each of the two houses concurring:";</p> <p>(b) in a joint resolution: "Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah:";</p> <p>(c) in a concurrent resolution:</p> <p>"Be it resolved by the Legislature</p>	<p>two houses voting in favor thereof:</p> <p>(2) in a joint resolution:</p> <p>"Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah:"</p> <p>(3) in a concurrent resolution:</p> <p>"Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah, the Governor concurring therein:"</p> <p>(4) in a House or Senate resolution:</p> <p>"Be it resolved by the House of Representatives (or Senate) of the state of Utah:"</p> <p>"Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah, with at least two-thirds of all members elected to each of the two houses concurring:";</p> <p>"Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah:";</p> <p>"Be it resolved by the Legislature</p>		

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
<p>of the state of Utah, with the Governor concurring:".</p> <p>(d) in a Senate resolution: "Be it resolved by the Senate of the state of Utah:"; or</p> <p>(e) in a House resolution: "Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the state of Utah:".</p>			

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
JR4-1-302 Effective Date of Resolutions (JR 4.21). Unless otherwise directed by the Legislature, a resolution becomes effective on the day that the resolution receives final approval from: <u>(1) the House of Representatives or the Senate, if it is a single house resolution;</u> <u>(2) both the House of Representatives and the Senate, if it is a joint resolution;</u> <u>(3) the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the Governor, if it is a concurrent resolution; or</u> <u>(4) the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the voters at the next general election, if it is a constitutional joint resolution.</u>	JR-4.21. General Effective Date of Bills and Resolutions. *** (2) Unless otherwise directed by the Legislature, a resolution becomes effective on the day that the resolution receives final approval from: (a) the House of Representatives or the Senate, if it is a single house resolution; (b) both the House of Representatives and the Senate, if it is a joint resolution; (c) the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the Governor, if it is a concurrent resolution.	None	This new rule codifies existing practice for resolution effective dates.
JR4-1-303 Distribution of Resolutions (JR-4.39). If either the House or the Senate, or both, enact a resolution urging action by the United States House of Representatives, the United	JR-4.39 Distribution of Resolutions. If either the House or the Senate, or both, enact a resolution urging action by the United States House of Representatives, the United	None	Who should take responsibility for sending resolutions to the named recipients? Currently, the Office of Legislative Printing sends them.

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
<p>States Senate, or the United States Congress as a whole, in informing those entities of the action the resolution may only be sent to:</p> <p>(1) <u>the Utah congressional delegation;</u></p> <p>(2) <u>the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives;</u></p> <p>(3) <u>the majority leader of the United States Senate; and</u></p> <p>(4) <u>at the request of the legislative sponsor, any member of the appropriate U.S. House or U.S. Senate committee or subcommittee.</u></p>	<p>Senate, or congressional action, the resolution may only be sent to:</p> <p>(1) the Utah congressional delegation;</p> <p>(2) the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives;</p> <p>(3) the Vice President of the United States as President of the United States Senate; and</p> <p>(4) at the request of the legislative sponsor, any member of the appropriate U.S. House or U.S. Senate committee or subcommittee.</p>		
<p>JR4-1-401 Identifying Adopted Amendments in Context (JR-4.17).</p> <p>(1) When a Senate committee or floor amendment is adopted in the Senate, the Senate amendment shall be noted in the legislation with additional spacing and markers indicating the beginning and ending of the adopted Senate amendment.</p>	<p>JR-4.17 Identifying Amendments in Context.</p> <p>(1) When an amendment is made in the Senate, it is noted with additional spacing and an "s" both before and after the amendment.</p> <p>(2) When an amendment is made in the House, it is noted with additional spacing and an "h" both before and after the</p>	<p>None</p>	

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
<p>(2) When a House committee or floor amendment is adopted in the House, the House amendment shall be noted in the legislation with additional spacing and markers indicating the beginning and ending of the adopted House amendment.</p> <p>(3)(a) Notwithstanding JR 4-1-201, and except as provided in Subsection (3)(b), when an additional section from the Utah Code is added to a bill by amendment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) all of the language in the section that is to be repealed must appear between brackets with the letters struck through; and (ii) all of the new language in the section that is proposed to be enacted by the bill must be underlined. <p>(b) If the additional section added to the bill by amendment is to be repealed, the text of the repealed section need not be included.</p>	<p>amendment.</p> <p>(3) When another section from the Utah Code is added through the amendment process, only new language that is different from the code section cited is underlined.</p>	<p>Subsection (1) is new but reflects</p>	

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
Legislation -- Contents -- Timing (JR-4.22(1), JR-4.27, JR-19.02). (1) (a) A legislator wishing to introduce a bill or resolution shall file a Request for Legislation with the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel within the time limits established by this rule. (b) The request for legislation shall designate: (i) the chief sponsor, who is knowledgeable about and responsible for providing pertinent information as the legislation is drafted; and (ii) any supporting legislators from the same house as the chief sponsor who wish to cosponsor the legislation. (2) (a) Any legislator may file a request for legislation beginning 60 days after the Legislature adjourns its annual general session sine die. (b) A legislator-elect may file a request for legislation beginning	<p>Drafting; Copies; Notes.</p> <p>(1) (a) A legislator desiring to introduce a bill that enacts, amends, or repeals statutes shall file a Request for Legislation with the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel within the time limits established by rule.</p> <p>JR-19.02.</p> <p>(b) A legislator desiring to obtain funding for a project, program, or entity, when that funding request does not require that a statute be enacted, repealed, or amended, may not file a Request for Legislation but instead shall comply with the procedures and requirements of JR-4.22.1.</p> <p>(c) The request shall designate:</p> <p>(i) the chief sponsor who is knowledgeable about and responsible for providing pertinent information as the bill is processed; and</p>	<p>existing practices. Subsection (2) clarifies request filing requirements during the election period.</p>	

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
	<p>on the November 15 after the annual general election at which the legislator was elected.</p> <p>(c) (i) If an incumbent legislator does not file to run for reelection or is defeated in a political party convention, primary election, or general election, that legislator may not file any requests for legislation as of that date.</p> <p>(ii) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall abandon each request for legislation from the legislator that is pending on that date unless, within 30 days after that date, another member of the Legislature qualified to file a request for legislation assumes sponsorship of the legislation.</p> <p>(d) (i) If, for any reason, a legislator who filed a request for legislation is unavailable to serve in the next annual general session, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall seek another legislator to assume</p>	<p>(ii) any supporting legislators who wish to cosponsor the bill. ***</p> <p>JR-4.27 Prefiling of Bills.</p> <p>(1) Any legislator may prefile a bill commencing 60 days after each annual general session during any year when no election is pending for that legislator.</p> <p>(2) An incumbent legislator who is undefeated in his primary election may prefile bills, after the primary election results are final.</p> <p>(3) A legislator-elect may prefile a bill commencing on November 15 of each even-numbered year.</p> <p>(4) To prefile a bill, a legislator or legislator-elect shall deliver to the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel a copy of the bill in the form required by these rules for introduction</p>	

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
	<p>sponsorship of each request for legislation filed by the legislator who is unavailable to serve.</p> <p>(ii) If the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel is unable to find another legislator to sponsor the legislation within 30 days, the Office shall abandon each pending request for legislation from the legislator who is unavailable to serve.</p> <p>(3)(a) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(c), a legislator may not file a Request for Legislation with the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel after noon on the 11th day of the annual general session.</p> <p>(b) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(c), by noon on the 11th day of the annual general session, each legislator shall, for each Request for Legislation on file with the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, either approve the request for numbering or abandon it.</p>	<p>during the session. The bill shall be given a number which it shall retain throughout the following annual general session.</p> <p>(5) If an incumbent legislator is defeated in the general election, that legislator is ineligible to prefile any bills as of that date. Any bills prefiled by the legislator prior to that time shall be abandoned unless within 30 days after the general election another member of the Legislature assumes sponsorship of that bill.</p> <p>(6) If, for any reason, the sponsor of a prefiled bill is unavailable to serve in the next annual general session, the bill shall be abandoned unless within 30 days another member of the Legislature assumes sponsorship of that bill.</p>	

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
<p>(c) After the date established by this Subsection (3), a legislator may file a Request for Legislation and automatically approve the legislation for numbering if:</p> <p>(i) for House legislation, the Representative makes a motion to request a bill or resolution for drafting and introduction and that motion is approved by a constitutional majority of the House; or</p> <p>(ii) for Senate legislation, the Senator makes a motion to request a bill or resolution for drafting and introduction and that motion is approved by a constitutional majority vote of the Senate.</p> <p>(4) A legislator wishing to obtain funding for a project, program, or entity, when that funding request does not require that a statute be enacted, repealed, or amended, may not file a Request for Legislation but instead shall file a request for appropriation by following the procedures and</p>	<p>JR-19.02 Requesting, Refiling, Approving, and Abandoning Bills.</p> <p>(1) Except as provided in Subsection (3), a legislator may not file a Request for Legislation with the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel or file a Request for Appropriation with the Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst after noon on the 11th day of the annual general session.</p> <p>(2) Except as provided in Subsection (3), by noon on the 11th day of the annual general session, each legislator shall, for each Request for Legislation on file with the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, either approve the request for numbering or abandon it.</p> <p>(3) A legislator may file a Request for Legislation, approve a bill for numbering,</p>		

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
<u>Requirements of JR4-3-101.</u>	<p>or file a Request for Appropriation any time after noon on the 11th day of the annual general session if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) for House bills, the Representative makes a motion to request a bill for drafting and introduction and that motion is approved by a constitutional majority of the House; (b) for a Request for Appropriation submitted by a House member, the Representative makes a motion to request an appropriation and that motion is approved by a constitutional majority of the House; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) for Senate bills, the Senator makes a motion to request a bill for drafting and introduction and that motion is approved by a constitutional majority vote of the Senate; or (d) for a Request for Appropriation submitted by a 	

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
	Senator, the Senator makes a motion to request an appropriation and that motion is approved by a constitutional majority of the Senate.		
JR 4-2-102. Prioritization (JR-19.01)	<p>(1) Consistent with <u>JR4-2-101</u> on prefilling of bills, beginning <u>60 days</u> after each annual general session and ending <u>December 1 of each year</u>, each legislator may make an irrevocable and nontransferable prioritization of up to three bills.</p> <p>(2) (a) (i) When sufficient drafting information is available, priority bills and interim committee bills shall be drafted first.</p> <p>(ii) All other bills shall be drafted on a first-in, first-out basis.</p> <p>(b) Except as otherwise provided in these rules, before numbering any bills, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall reserve as many bill numbers</p>	<p>(1) Consistent with Joint Rule 4.27 on prefilling of bills, beginning 60 days after each annual general session and ending December 1 of each year, each legislator may make an irrevocable and nontransferable prioritization of up to three bills.</p> <p>(2) (a) (i) When sufficient drafting information is available, priority bills and interim committee bills shall be drafted first.</p> <p>(ii) All other bills shall be drafted on a first-in, first-out basis.</p> <p>(b) Except as otherwise provided in these rules, before numbering any bills, the</p>	

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
	<p>as necessary to allow all <u>designated priority bills</u> to be the first bills numbered.</p> <p>(c) Because priority bills are among the first bills numbered, priority bills are the first bills to receive fiscal notes.</p>	<p>Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall reserve as many bill numbers as necessary to allow all designated priority bills to be the first bills numbered.</p> <p>(c) Because priority bills are numbered, priority bills are the first bills to receive fiscal notes.</p>	<p>This new language provides clarification and reflects existing practice.</p>
	<p>JR 4-2-103. Sponsorship requirements (New)</p> <p>(1)(a) The legislator who approves the legislation for numbering is the chief <u>sponsor</u>.</p> <p>(b) The chief sponsor may withdraw sponsorship of the legislation by following the procedures and requirements of <u>Senate Rules or House Rules</u>.</p> <p>(2)(a) Before or after the bill is introduced, legislators from the same house as the chief sponsor may have their names added to or deleted from the legislation as co-sponsors by following the</p>	<p>HR-20.08. Substitution of Sponsor; Withdrawal of Cosponsor.</p> <p>(1) The Representative sponsor of a bill can withdraw that sponsorship if another Representative agrees to sponsor the bill and this substitution of sponsorship is submitted to the Chief Clerk in writing prior to final passage of the bill in the House. This substitution of sponsorship can be without permission from the House.</p> <p>(2) A Representative</p>	

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
	<p>procedures and requirements of <u>Senate Rules or House Rules</u>.</p> <p>(b) Except as provided in Subsection (3), only legislators who are members of the same house as the chief sponsor may co-sponsor legislation.</p> <p>(3) Before the Secretary of the Senate or the Chief Clerk of the House may transfer legislation to the opposite house, the chief sponsor shall:</p> <p>(a) designate a member of the opposite house as sponsor of the legislation for that house; and</p> <p>(b) provide the Secretary or Chief Clerk with the name of that sponsor for designation on the legislation.</p>	<p>cosponsor of a bill may withdraw that cosponsorship without permission from the House and without a substitute cosponsor prior to final passage of the bill in the House.</p> <p>SR-20.08. Substitution of Sponsor; Withdrawal of Cosponsor.</p> <p>The Senate sponsor of a bill can withdraw that sponsorship if another Senator agrees to sponsor the bill and this substitution of sponsorship is submitted to the Secretary of the Senate in writing prior to final passage of the bill in the Senate. This substitution of sponsorship can be without permission from the Senate. A Senator cosponsor of a bill may withdraw that cosponsorship without permission from the Senate and without a substitute</p>	

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
		cosponsor prior to final passage of the bill in the Senate.	
JR 4-2-201. Definitions (New) <u>As used in this part:</u> (1) “Committee substitute” means a substitute bill or resolution that is prepared for introduction in a Senate or House standing committee. (2) “Floor substitute” means a substitute bill or resolution that is prepared for introduction on the Senate or House floor. (3) (a) “Germane” means that the substitute is relevant, appropriate, and in a natural and logical sequence to the subject matter of the original legislation. (b) “Germane” includes a substitute that changes the effect or is in conflict with the spirit of the original legislation if the substance of the substitute can be encompassed within the short title of the underlying bill.	JR-4.18 Amendment or Substitution to be Germane. No bill may be amended or substituted unless the changes are germane to the purpose of the original bill.	This new rule defines commonly-used terms and concepts in order to avoid ambiguities in the legislative process.	

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
	<p>(4) “<u>Replacement legislation</u>” means a bill, resolution, or substitute that replaces the original because of a technical error.</p> <p>(5) “<u>Substitute</u>” means a new bill or resolution that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) <u>replaces the old bill or resolution in title and body;</u> (b) <u>is germane to the subject of the original bill or resolution.</u> 		
	<p>JR 4-2-202. Substitutes (New)</p> <p>(1) (a) <u>A legislator may propose a committee substitute to any Senate or House legislation that is under consideration by a committee of which he is a member.</u></p> <p>(b) <u>A legislator may propose a floor substitute to any Senate or House legislation that is under consideration by the house of which he is a member.</u></p> <p>(2) <u>To initiate drafting of a substitute, a legislator shall give drafting instructions to the attorney who drafted the legislation.</u></p> <p>(3) <u>After the substitute sponsor</u></p>	<p>SR-25.16. Substitute Bills or Resolutions.</p> <p>If any substitution of a bill or resolution is made, that substitution shall be referred to the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel. That office shall number each substitution for record keeping and bill tracking purposes prior to its being officially printed.</p>	<p>This new rule reflects current practice relating to substitute bills.</p>

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules has approved the substitute, the <u>Office of Legislative Research and</u> <u>General Counsel shall:</u> (a) electronically set the line numbers of the substitute; and (b) distribute the substitute <u>according to the sponsor's</u> instructions.	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
<p>JR 4-2-203. Replacement (JR-4.24)</p> <p>(1) If the Legislative General Counsel determines that a numbered bill or resolution contains a technical error, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel may prepare and submit a replacement bill or resolution that corrects the error.</p> <p>(2) A sponsor may not file, and legislative staff may not create, replacement legislation if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the original legislation has been approved by the sponsor; (b) the legislation has been numbered; and (c) copies of the legislation have been distributed. <p>(3) Nothing in this rule prohibits a sponsor from preparing amendments to the original legislation or one or more substitutes of the original bill and proposing their adoption by a committee or by the entire House or Senate.</p>	<p>JR-4.24 Substitute and Replacement Bills.</p> <p>(1) A sponsor may not file, and legislative staff may not accept, a replacement bill if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the original bill has been approved by the sponsor; (b) the bill has been numbered; and (c) copies of the bill have been distributed. <p>(2) Nothing in this rule prohibits a sponsor from preparing amendments to the original bill or one or more substitutes of the original bill and proposing their adoption by a committee or by the entire House or Senate.</p>		

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
<p>JR 4-2-301. Drafting and Sponsor Approval of Legislation. (JR-4.22(2), JR-R4.22(5), New)</p> <p>(1) After receiving a Request for Legislation, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) review the request and any accompanying draft; and (b) draft the legislation for approval by the sponsor. <p>(2) In drafting the legislation, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall, when applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) ensure that the legislation is in proper legal form; (b) remove any ambiguities; (c) avoid constitutional or statutory conflicts; and (d) correct technical errors as provided in Utah Code Annotated Section 36-12-12. <p>(3) (a) Any Request for Legislation filed directly with the Office of Legislative Research and</p>	<p>JR-4.22. Bills; Requests; Drafting; Copies; Notes.</p> <p>***</p> <p>(2) (a) When a member files a Request for Legislation, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) review the request and any accompanying bill; and (ii) with the approval of the sponsor, prepare the legislation for introduction by making any changes necessary to: <p>(A) ensure that it is in proper legal form;</p> <p>(B) remove any ambiguities;</p> <p>(C) avoid constitutional or statutory conflicts;</p> <p>(D) insure a uniform system of punctuation, capitalization, numbering, and wording;</p> <p>(E) eliminate duplication and repeal of laws directly or by implication;</p> <p>(F) correct defective or inconsistent section and paragraph structure in</p>	<p>This new and recodified rule reflects statutory requirements and existing practice.</p> <p>The requirement of review and approval of a complete accompanying draft within three legislative days does not reflect current practice.</p>	

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
<p><u>General Counsel, with a complete accompanying draft, shall be reviewed and approved by the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel within three legislative days.</u></p> <p>(b) This three day deadline may be extended if the Director of the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel requests it and states the reasons for the delay.</p> <p>(4) When the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel has completed the legislation, the office shall:</p> <p>(a) send the legislation to the chief sponsor for review and approval;</p> <p>(b) after the chief sponsor approves the legislation, number and distribute the legislation as provided in JR 4-2-503.</p>	<p>arrangement of the subject matter of existing statutes;</p> <p>(G) eliminate all obsolete and redundant words; and</p> <p>(H) correct obvious errors and inconsistencies in punctuation, capitalization, numbering, and wording.</p> <p>(b) Legislative General Counsel shall indicate on the first page of the bill the drafting attorney's approval of the bill.</p>	<p>JR-4.22. Bills; Requests; Drafting; Copies; Notes.</p> <p>***</p> <p>(5) (a) Any Request for Legislation filed directly with the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, with an accompanying bill, shall be reviewed and approved by it within three legislative days.</p> <p>(b) A legislative review note shall be attached to the bill,</p>	

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
	<p>together with any interim committee note.</p> <p>(c) This three day deadline may be extended if the Director of the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel requests it and states the reasons for the delay.</p>		
	<p>JR 4-2-401 Committee Notes (JR-4.22(4))</p> <p>(1) <u>As used in this rule:</u></p> <p>(a) "<u>Legislative committee</u>" means a committee, commission, task force, or other policy or advisory body that is <u>created by statute, legislation, or by the Legislative Management Committee and that is composed exclusively of legislators.</u></p> <p>(b)(i) "<u>Legislative committee</u>" does not mean a standing committee.</p> <p>(ii) <u>Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(b)(i), "Legislative committee" includes each Rules Committee.</u></p> <p>(c) "<u>Mixed committee</u>" means a</p>	<p>JR-4.22(4) Bills; Requests; Drafting; Copies; Notes.</p> <p>(4) (a) As used in this Subsection (4):</p> <p>(i) (A) "Legislative committee" means a committee, commission, task force, or other policy or advisory body that is created by statute, legislation, or by the Legislative Management Committee and that is composed exclusively of legislators.</p> <p>(B) "Legislative committee" does not mean a standing committee.</p> <p>(C) Notwithstanding</p>	

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
	<p>committee, commission, task force, or other policy or advisory body that is:</p> <p>(i) created by statute, legislation, or by the Legislative Management Committee;</p> <p>(ii) composed of legislator members and nonlegislative members; and</p> <p>(iii) staffed by the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel or the Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst.</p> <p>(2) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall:</p> <p>(a) note on any legislation reviewed by a legislative committee that the committee recommends the legislation or has voted the legislation out without recommendation;</p> <p>(b) note on any legislation reviewed by a mixed committee:</p> <p>(i) the number of legislators and nonlegislators on the mixed committee;</p>	<p>Subsection (4)(a)(i)(B), "Legislative committee" includes the Rules Committee.</p> <p>(ii) "Mixed committee" means a committee, commission, task force, or other policy or advisory body that is:</p> <p>(A) created by statute, legislation, or by the Legislative Management Committee;</p> <p>(B) composed of legislator members and nonlegislative members; and</p> <p>(C) staffed by the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel or the Legislative Fiscal Analyst.</p> <p>(b) The Director of the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall:</p> <p>(i) note on any bill reviewed by a legislative committee that the committee recommends the bill or has voted the bill out without recommendation;</p> <p>(ii) note on any bill reviewed</p>	

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
<p>(ii) the number of legislators who voted for and against recommending the legislation; and</p> <p>(iii) that the committee recommends the legislation or has voted the legislation out without recommendation; and</p> <p>(c) ensure that the note is printed with the legislation.</p>	<p>by a mixed committee:</p> <p>(A) the number of legislators and nonlegislators on the mixed committee;</p> <p>(B) the number of legislators who voted for and against recommending the bill; and</p> <p>(C) that the committee recommends the bill or has voted the bill out without recommendation; and</p> <p>(iii) ensure that the note is printed with the bill.</p>		
<p>JR 4-2-402. Legislative Review Notes (JR-4.22(5), (7), JR-4.23(2))</p> <p>(1) The General Counsel shall place a legislative review note on the legislation.</p> <p>(2) If an amendment or substitute to legislation appears to substantively change the legislation's constitutionality, any legislator may request an amended legislative review note by making a motion in a standing committee or on the floor requesting that an</p>	<p>JR 4.22(5), (7) Bills; Requests; Drafting; Copies; Notes.</p> <p>(5) (a) Any Request for Legislation filed directly with the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, with an accompanying bill, shall be reviewed and approved by it within three legislative days.</p> <p>(b) A legislative review note shall be attached to the bill, together with any interim</p>		

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
<p><u>amended legislative review note be prepared.</u></p> <p>(3) If the motion is approved by a majority vote, the rules committee of the chamber where the request was made shall review the request and may either:</p> <p>(a) request that the Legislative General Counsel prepare an amended legislative review note;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) if the Rules committee determines that no amended legislative review note is necessary, refer the legislation back to the standing committee or the floor.</p> <p>(3) Once the rules committee has decided the question, a motion for an amended legislative review note is out of order unless the legislation is subsequently amended or another substitute is filed.</p> <p>(5)(a) If an amended legislative review note is requested by the rules committee, when the</p>	<p>committee note.</p> <p>(c) This three day deadline may be extended if the Director of the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel requests it and states the reasons for the delay.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p>	<p>(7) (a) The reports of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst and the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall be attached to the original copy of the bill.</p> <p>(b) The report is not an official part of the bill.</p> <p>JR-4.23(2) Amended Fiscal Note or Amended Legislative Review Letter.</p> <p>(2) If an amendment or substitute to a bill appears to substantively change the bill's constitutionality, an amended legislative review letter may</p>	

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
	<p>amended note is complete, the rules committee shall refer the legislation back to its originating standing committee or give the legislation priority for floor action in preparing the calendar.</p> <p>(b) The amended legislative review note shall be made available to legislators in hard copy or electronically.</p> <p>(6) The legislative review note is not an official part of the legislation.</p>	<p>be requested by a legislator. This request shall be by a motion in a standing committee or on the floor and shall be approved by a majority vote. This bill shall then be reviewed by the rules committee of the respective house. The rules committee shall refer the matter to the Legislative General Counsel, or shall determine that no amended legislative review letter is necessary and refer the bill back to the standing committee or the floor. Once this determination has been made by the rules committee, no further motion for an amended legislative review letter is in order unless the bill is subsequently amended or a substitute bill filed. If an amended legislative review letter is requested by the rules committee, when the amended letter is complete, the rules</p>	

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
	<p>committee shall refer the bill back to its originating standing committee or give this bill priority for floor action in preparing the calendar. This amended legislative review letter shall be printed with any subsequent printing of the bill.</p>	<p>JR 4-2-403. Fiscal Notes (JR-4.22(6), (7), JR-4.23(1))</p> <p>(1) (a) (i) When the Legislative Fiscal Analyst receives the electronic copy of the <u>approved</u> legislation from the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, that office shall, <u>within three legislative days:</u></p> <p>(A) <u>review and analyze the legislation to determine its fiscal impact; and</u></p> <p>(B) <u>provide a fiscal note to the sponsor of the legislation.</u></p> <p>(ii) The three day deadline for the preparation of the fiscal note <u>may be extended if the Legislative Fiscal Analyst requests it and states the reasons for the delay.</u></p>	<p>The existing rule is slightly modified to reflect the transmission of information electronically.</p> <p>From whom should the Office of Legislative Fiscal Analyst request extension of the three day deadline? the sponsor?</p>

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
<p>(b) If the Legislative Fiscal Analyst determines the legislation has no fiscal impact, the Legislative Fiscal Analyst may release the fiscal note immediately after the sponsor has received a copy of the fiscal note.</p> <p>(c) The sponsor may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) approve the release of the fiscal note; (ii) direct that the fiscal note be held; or (iii) if the sponsor disagrees with the fiscal note, contact the Legislative Fiscal Analyst to discuss that disagreement and provide evidence, data, or other information to support a revised fiscal note. <p>(d) If the sponsor does not contact the Legislative Fiscal Analyst with instructions about the fiscal note within one 24-hour legislative day, the Legislative Fiscal Analyst shall release the fiscal note.</p> <p>(e) The Legislative Fiscal Analyst shall make the final determination</p>	<p>(B) direct an earlier release of the fiscal note for printing;</p> <p>(C) direct that the fiscal note be held; or</p> <p>(D) if the sponsor disagrees with the fiscal note, contact the Legislative Fiscal Analyst to discuss that disagreement and provide evidence, data, or other information to support a revised fiscal note.</p> <p>(iv) The fiscal analyst shall make the final determination on the fiscal note.</p> <p>(v) If the Legislative Fiscal Analyst determines the bill has no fiscal impact, it may be ordered printed immediately after the sponsor has received a copy of the fiscal note, without a 24-hour delay.</p> <p>(b) The three day deadline for the preparation of the fiscal note may be extended if the Legislative Fiscal Analyst requests it and states the reasons for the delay.</p>		

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
<p>on the fiscal note.</p> <p>(f) The fiscal note shall be printed with the legislation.</p> <p>(2) If an amendment or a substitute to legislation appears to substantively change the fiscal impact of the legislation, the Legislative Fiscal Analyst shall prepare an amended fiscal note for the legislation.</p> <p>(3) The fiscal note is not an official part of the legislation.</p>	<p>(c) The fiscal note shall be printed with the bill.</p> <p>(7) (a) The reports of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst and the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall be attached to the original copy of the bill.</p> <p>(b) The report is not an official part of the bill.</p> <p>JR-4.23(1) Amended Fiscal Note or Amended Legislative Review Letter.</p> <p>(1) If an amendment or a substitute to a bill appears to substantively change the fiscal impact of the bill, the Legislative Fiscal Analyst shall prepare an amended fiscal note for the bill.</p>	<p>JR-4.23(1) Amended Fiscal Note or Amended Legislative Review Letter.</p> <p>(1) If an amendment or a substitute to a bill appears to substantively change the fiscal impact of the bill, the Legislative Fiscal Analyst shall prepare an amended fiscal note for the bill.</p>	<p>This new rule deletes obsolete material and adds material that reflects existing practice.</p>
<p>JR 4-2-501 Numbering and Distributing Bills and Resolutions (New, JR-4.25)</p> <p>After receiving approval from the sponsor under JR4-2-301, the Office of Legislative Research and</p>	<p>JR-4.25 Bill Backs.</p> <p>The Secretary of the Senate or the Chief Clerk of the House, or their designees, shall attach a substantial back to one copy of each bill introduced and</p>	<p>JR-4.25 Bill Backs.</p> <p>The Secretary of the Senate or the Chief Clerk of the House, or their designees, shall attach a substantial back to one copy of each bill introduced and</p>	

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
<p>General Counsel shall:</p> <p>(1) proofread the legislation and perform other quality control measures;</p> <p>(2) indicate on the first page of the legislation that the drafting attorney has approved the legislation for filing;</p> <p>(3) place a committee or task force note on the legislation if required by JR4-2-501;</p> <p>(4) place a legislative review note on the legislation, if one is required by JR 4-2-503;</p> <p>(5) assign a number to the legislation to appear after the designation required by JR4-1-201 and JR4-1-301;</p> <p>(6) electronically set the legislation's line numbers; and</p> <p>(7) distribute an electronic copy of the legislation as required by JR 4-2-503.</p>	<p>signed by its sponsors. This copy shall be the approved bill received from the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel.</p>		<p>The committee may wish to consider revising these reservations.</p>
<p>JR 4-2-502. Reservation of Bill Numbers (JR-4.40)</p> <p>(1) In annual general legislative sessions occurring in</p>	<p>JR-4.40 Reservation of Bill Numbers.</p> <p>(1) In annual general legislative sessions occurring</p>		<p>38</p>

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
	<p>odd-numbered years:</p> <p>(a) <u>House Bill 1 is reserved for an Annual Appropriations bill;</u></p> <p>(b) <u>House Bill 2 is reserved for the Executive Compensation bill;</u></p> <p>(c) <u>House Bill 3 is reserved for the School Finance bill;</u></p> <p>(d) <u>Senate Bill 1 is reserved for a Supplemental Appropriations bill;</u></p> <p>(e) <u>Senate Bill 2 is reserved for the General Obligation Bond bill,</u> if any; and</p> <p>(f) <u>Senate Bill 3 is reserved for the Supplemental Appropriations bill that funds fiscal note bills.</u></p> <p>(2) <u>In annual general legislative sessions occurring in even-numbered years:</u></p> <p>(a) <u>Senate Bill 1 is reserved for an Annual Appropriations bill;</u></p> <p>(b) <u>Senate Bill 2 is reserved for the Executive Compensation bill;</u></p> <p>(c) <u>Senate Bill 3 is reserved for the School Finance bill;</u></p> <p>(d) <u>House Bill 1 is reserved for a Supplemental Appropriations bill;</u></p> <p>(e) <u>House Bill 2 is reserved for</u></p>	<p>in odd-numbered years, House Bill 1 is reserved for the Annual Appropriations bill, Senate Bill 1 is reserved for a Supplemental Appropriations bill, House Bill 2 is reserved for the Executive Compensation bill, Senate Bill 2 is reserved for the General Obligation Bond bill, House Bill 3 is reserved for the School Finance bill, and Senate Bill 3 is reserved for the second Supplemental Appropriations bill.</p> <p>(2) In annual general legislative sessions occurring in even-numbered years, House Bill 1 is reserved for a Supplemental Appropriations bill, Senate Bill 1 is reserved for the Annual Appropriations bill, House Bill 2 is reserved for the General Obligation Bond bill, Senate Bill 2 is reserved for the Executive Compensation bill, House Bill</p>	

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
<p>the <u>General Obligation Bond bill</u>, and <u>(f)</u> House Bill 3 is reserved for the <u>Supplemental Appropriations bill</u> that funds fiscal note bills.</p>	<p>3 is reserved for the second Supplemental Appropriations bill, and Senate Bill 3 is reserved for the School Finance Bill.</p>		<p>This revised rule adds material to reflect existing practice.</p>
	<p>JR 4-2-503. Distribution of Bills and Resolutions and Preparation for Introduction (JR-4.22(3))</p> <p>(1) After the <u>Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel</u> has numbered a piece of legislation, the Office shall:</p> <p>(a) provide an electronic copy of the legislation to the Office of <u>Legislative Printing</u> and the <u>Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst</u>;</p> <p>(b) post a copy on the Internet; and</p> <p>(c) deliver a paper copy of the legislation to the chief sponsor.</p> <p>(2) After receiving a copy of the numbered bill from <u>Legislative Printing</u>, the docket clerk shall:</p> <p>(a) create the official backed copy of the legislation; and</p> <p>(b) notify the Secretary of the <u>Senate</u> or the Chief Clerk of the <u>Senate</u>.</p>	<p>JR-4.22(3) Bills; Requests; Drafting; Copies; Notes.</p> <p>(3) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall send an electronic copy of the approved bill to:</p> <p>(a) the Chief Clerk or the Secretary; and</p> <p>(b) the Legislative Fiscal Analyst.</p>	

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
House that the legislation is ready for introduction.	<p>JR 4-2-504. Printing Bills and Resolutions (JR-4.29, JR-4.30)</p> <p>(1) As provided in Senate or House Rules, legislation may be ordered printed in the number of copies considered necessary.</p> <p>(2) A sponsor may have copies of his legislation printed in the quantity that the sponsor considers necessary.</p> <p>(3) As provided in Senate or House Rules, legislation may be printed before receiving a committee note or fiscal note.</p> <p>(4) When legislation has been printed in one house, identical legislation may not be printed in the other house, except as provided in Senate or House Rules.</p>	<p>JR-4.29 Bills Ordered Printed.</p> <p>As provided in Senate or House Rules, a bill may be ordered printed in the number of copies considered necessary. A sponsor may have copies of his filed or prefiled bills printed in the quantity the sponsor considers necessary. As provided in Senate or House Rules, a bill may be printed prior to receiving the interim committee note or fiscal note called for in JR-4.22.</p> <p>JR-4.30 Printing of Identical Bills.</p> <p>When a bill has been printed in one house, an identical bill may not be printed in the other house, except as provided in Senate or House Rules.</p>	

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
JR 4-3-101. Request for Appropriation (JR-4.22.1) <u>(1) A legislator wishing to obtain funding for a project, program, or entity that has not previously been funded, or to obtain additional or separate funding for a project, program, or entity, shall file a signed Request for Appropriation with the Office of Legislative Fiscal Analyst within the time limits established by JR-19.02.</u> <u>(2) The request shall designate:</u> <u>(a) the project, program, or entity to be funded;</u> <u>(b) the source for the funding;</u> <u>(c) the chief sponsor, who is knowledgeable about and responsible for providing pertinent information as the appropriation is processed;</u> <u>(d) supporting legislators, if any, who wish to cosponsor the appropriation; and</u> <u>(e) the appropriation subcommittee to which the sponsor wishes the request to be</u>	JR-4.22.1 Appropriations; Requests; Disposition. (1) (a) A legislator desiring to obtain funding for a project, program, or entity that has not previously been funded, or to obtain additional or separate funding for a project, program, or entity, shall file a signed Request for Appropriation with the Office of Legislative Fiscal Analyst within the time limits established by JR-19.02. (b) The request shall designate: (i) the project, program, or entity to be funded; (ii) the source for the funding; (iii) the chief sponsor, who is knowledgeable about and responsible for providing pertinent information as the appropriation is processed; (iv) supporting legislators, if any, who wish to cosponsor the appropriation; and (v) the appropriation		

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
<u>assigned, if any.</u>	subcommittee to which the sponsor wishes the request to be assigned, if any. ***		
JR 4-3-201 Review and Action on Requests for Appropriation (JR-4.22.1). <u>(1)(a) The Legislative Fiscal Analyst shall review each Request for Appropriation.</u> <u>(b) If the request requires that a statute be enacted, amended, or repealed, the Legislative Fiscal Analyst shall immediately transfer the request to the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel as a Request for Legislation.</u> <u>(c) If the request does not require that a statute be enacted, amended, or repealed, the Legislative Fiscal Analyst shall number and title the request and refer the request to:</u> <u>(i) the House chair of the Executive Appropriations Committee, if the sponsor is a House member; or</u>		<p>JR-4.22.1 Appropriations; Requests; Disposition.</p> <p>(2) (a) When a member files a Request for Appropriation, the Legislative Fiscal Analyst shall review the request.</p> <p>(b) If the request requires that a statute be enacted, amended, or repealed, the Legislative Fiscal Analyst shall immediately transfer the request to the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel as a Request for Legislation.</p> <p>(c) If the request does not require that a statute be enacted, amended, or repealed, the Legislative Fiscal Analyst shall number and title the request and refer the request to:</p> <p>(i) the House chair of the Executive Appropriations Committee, if the sponsor is a House member; or</p>	

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
<p>(ii) the Senate chair of the Executive Appropriations Committee, if the sponsor is a Senator.</p> <p>(2) The House or Senate chair of the Executive Appropriations Committee shall refer the request to the appropriate joint appropriations subcommittee.</p> <p>(3) Each joint appropriations subcommittee that receives a Request for Appropriation shall:</p> <p>(a) allow the sponsor to present and discuss the request with the subcommittee;</p> <p>(b) discuss the request; and</p> <p>(c) do one of the following:</p> <p>(i) include all or part of the requested appropriation in the budget recommendation made to the Executive Appropriations Committee;</p> <p>(ii) reject the request; or</p> <p>(iii) recommend to the Executive Appropriations Committee that all or part of the requested appropriation be placed on a</p>	<p>(i) the House chair of the Executive Appropriations Committee, if the sponsor is a House member; or</p> <p>(ii) the Senate chair of the Executive Appropriations Committee, if the sponsor is a Senator.</p> <p>(d) The House or Senate chair of the Executive Appropriations Committee shall refer the request to the appropriate joint appropriations subcommittee.</p> <p>(3) Each joint appropriations subcommittee that receives a Request for Appropriation shall:</p> <p>(a) allow the sponsor to present and discuss the request with the subcommittee;</p> <p>(b) discuss the request; and</p> <p>(c) either:</p> <p>(i) include all or part of the requested appropriation in the budget recommendation made to the Executive</p>		

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
<u>funding prioritization list as may be established by the Executive Appropriations Committee.</u>	<p>Appropriations Committee;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) reject the request; or (iii) recommend to the Executive Appropriations Committee that all or part of the requested appropriation be placed on a funding prioritization list as may be established by the Executive Appropriations Committee. 		This new rule reflects existing practice.
	<p>JR 4-4-101 Introduction of Legislation (New)</p> <p>(1) The Secretary of the Senate or Chief Clerk of the House shall inform the presiding officer about legislation ready for introduction.</p> <p>(2) When directed to do so by the presiding officer, the reading clerk shall introduce the legislation by reading its number and short title, which constitutes the legislation's first reading.</p>		<p>HR-24.01(3)House Rules Committee.</p> <p>(3) For all legislation not specified in Subsection (2) that introduced bills are assigned to the</p>
<p>JR 4-4-102. Reference of Legislation (JR-4.28, JR-4.31, JR-4.32)</p> <p>(1) During an annual general or</p>	<p>JR-4.28 Reference of Bills.</p> <p>All prefiled bills shall be referred as provided in Senate or House Rules. These</p>	<p>HR-24.01(3)House Rules Committee.</p> <p>(3) For all legislation not specified in Subsection (2) that introduced bills are assigned to the</p>	The committee may want to consider clarifying this rule to reflect existing practice that introduced bills are assigned to the

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
<p>special session of the Legislature, after a piece of legislation has been introduced and read for the first time, it shall be referred to a committee or to the floor as provided in Senate or House Rules.</p> <p>(2) The Secretary of the Senate and the Chief Clerk of the House or their designees shall deliver all legislation assigned to a committee to the chair of that committee or to that chair's designee.</p>	<p>prefiled bills may be assigned to any interim committee.</p> <p>During an annual general or special session of the Legislature, after a bill has been introduced and read for the first time it shall be referred to committee or to the floor as provided in Senate or House Rules.</p>	<p>is referred to the House Rules Committee, the committee shall:</p> <p>(a) examine each bill for proper form, including fiscal note, legislative committee note, and mixed committee note, if any, and, when in proper form either:</p> <p>(i) refer bills to the House with a recommendation:</p> <p>(A) that the legislation be referred to a standing committee for consideration; or</p> <p>(B) that the legislation be read the second time and placed on the third reading calendar; or</p> <p>(ii) hold the bill.</p> <p>(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (3)(a), in extraordinary circumstances, the House Rules Committee may refer a bill without a fiscal note to the House of Representatives with a recommendation that the Clerk and the Secretary of the</p>	<p>Rules Committee.</p>

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
	<p>Senate or their designees shall deliver all bills as assigned under Senate or House Rules to the chair of the appropriate standing committee or his designee.</p> <p>During the interim, all bills assigned under Senate or House Rules may be reported to the chairs of the appropriate interim committee.</p>	<p>legislation be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) referred to a standing committee for consideration; or (ii) read the second time and placed on the third reading calendar. <p>SR-24.01(2)(c) Senate Rules Committee; Duties.</p> <p>(c) refer each bill to the Senate with a recommendation that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the legislation be referred to a standing committee for consideration; (ii) the legislation be placed directly onto the second reading calendar; (iii) the legislation be read the second time and placed onto the consent calendar; or (iv) during the last week of the legislative session, the legislation be read the second time and placed onto the third reading calendar. 	

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
		<p>HR-25.12. Action on Senate Bill.</p> <p>(1) When a Senate bill is received by the House with a transmittal letter informing the House that it has passed the Senate, the bill shall be read the first time and referred by the Speaker to the House Rules Committee. Action on Senate bills is the same as for House bills.</p> <p>(2) If a Senate bill is identical to a House bill, the House Rules Committee shall identify the bills and direct that the bill which was first requested from the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall be adopted at the direction of the House Rules Committee. Any substitution shall be noted in the journal.</p>	<p>SR-25.12 Action on House Bills.</p> <p>When a House bill is received</p>

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
	<p>by the Senate with a transmittal letter informing the Senate that it has passed the House, the bill shall be read the first time and referred by the President to the Senate Rules Committee. Action on House bills is the same as for Senate bills.</p> <p>If a House bill is identical to a Senate bill, the President of the Senate shall identify the bills and direct that the bill which was first requested from the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall be adopted and take its place on the second reading calendar, unless otherwise directed by the majority of the body on the floor. The substitution shall be noted in the journal.</p>	
JR 4-4-103. Committee Responsibilities (JR-4.33)	<p>JR-4.33 Bills Referred to Committee.</p> <p>(1) Each standing committee shall:</p> <p>(a) examine legislation referred to it;</p>	<p>49</p>

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
	<p>(b) amend or substitute the legislation if necessary; and</p> <p>(c) report the legislation back to the floor.</p> <p>(2) If legislation is referred to an interim committee, the interim committee may examine and recommend to the sponsor any changes to it that the committee considers necessary.</p>	<p>origin shall be examined, revised if necessary, and reported back to the floor.</p> <p>(2) During the interim, an interim committee may examine and recommend to the sponsor any changes it considers necessary to any legislation referred to it by the Senate or House.</p>	<p>This new rule fills a gap in existing rules.</p>
	<p>JR 4-4-104. Floor Action (New)</p> <p>According to the procedures and requirements of Senate Rules and House Rules, each house shall consider legislation that is referred to it by a committee or that is otherwise in its possession.</p>	<p>JR 4-4-105. Calendaring Bills -- Preference to Bill of other Chamber (JR 4.36)</p> <p>During the third and fourth days of each week, the House shall give preference to the consideration of Senate bills appearing upon the House calendar. On those same days, the Senate shall give</p>	<p>JR-4.36 Preference Given to Bills of Other House.</p> <p>During the third and fourth days of each week, the House shall give preference to the consideration of Senate bills appearing upon the House calendar. On those same days, the Senate shall give</p>

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
<u>Senate legislation appearing on the House calendar.</u>	preference to House bills appearing on the Senate calendar.		
JR 4-4-106. Notice to Other Chamber that Bill or Resolution has Failed (JR-6.02) (1) When a piece of legislation that passed the Senate is rejected by the House, the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit notice of the rejection to the Senate. (2) When a piece of legislation that passed the House is rejected by the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate shall transmit notice of the rejection to the House.	JR-6.02 Notice to Other House of Rejection. When a bill which has passed in one house is rejected in the other, notice of the rejection shall be given immediately to the house which passed the bill.		According to Senate staff, this may not be existing practice. SR-25.10. Amendments to Senate Bills. All pages with amendments by the Senate shall be reprinted on goldenrod paper. HR-25.10. Amendments to House Bills. All pages with amendments by
JR 4-4-107. Bill Transmitted to Other House (JR-4.34) (1) The Secretary of the Senate or Chief Clerk of the House shall: (a) certify each piece of legislation that passes that house; (b) if required, send the legislation to the other house after meeting the requirements of Subsection	JR-4.34 Bill Transmitted to Other House.	Each bill which passes third reading shall be certified by the Secretary or Chief Clerk and sent to the other house. The date of transmission shall be entered on the records of the Secretary or Chief Clerk.	

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
	<p>(2); and</p> <p>(c) if sent, enter the date of transmission on the record.</p> <p>(2) The Secretary of the Senate or Chief Clerk of the House shall before transmitting a piece of legislation to the other house, ensure that, if the legislation passed with amendments, it is retyped or reprinted in the typeface and on the color paper determined by each house.</p>	<p>Any bill which has passed one house with amendments shall be retyped or reprinted in such type and on the color paper determined by each house before being transmitted to the other house.</p>	<p>the House shall be reprinted on lilac paper.</p>
		<p>JR 4-4-108. Consideration and Action on Amendments made in the Other Chamber (JR-7.01)</p> <p>(1) (a) If the Senate amends and passes or substitutes and passes a piece of House legislation, the House must either "concur" or "refuse to concur" in the amendments or substitute.</p> <p>(b)(i) If the House concurs, the legislation shall be voted on for final passage in the House.</p> <p>(ii) If the legislation passes, the Chief Clerk shall notify the</p>	<p>Other rules governing conference committees were recodified previously (see JR3-2-601 et seq.).</p>

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
<p><u>Senate, and the legislation shall be sent to the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel for enrolling.</u></p> <p>(C) If the House refuses to concur in the Senate amendments or substitute to a piece of House legislation, the Chief Clerk and the House shall follow the procedures and requirements of JR 3-2, Part 6, Conference Committees.</p>	<p>must either "concur" or "refuse to concur" in the amendments. If the Senate concurs the bill shall be voted on for final passage in the Senate. If the bill passes, the Secretary shall notify the House, and the bill shall be enrolled.</p> <p>(2)(a) If the House amends and passes or substitutes and passes a piece of Senate legislation, the Senate must either "concur" or "refuse to concur" in the amendments or substitute.</p> <p>(b)(i) If the Senate concurs, the legislation shall be voted on for final passage in the Senate.</p> <p>(ii) If the legislation passes, the Secretary shall notify the House, and the legislation shall be sent to the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel for enrolling.</p> <p>(C) If the Senate refuses to concur</p>		

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
<p>in the House amendments or substitute to a piece of Senate legislation, the Secretary of the Senate and the Senate shall follow the procedures and requirements of JR 3-2, Part 6, Conference Committees.</p>			
<p>4-4-109. Striking the Enacting Clause (New)(JR-4.38)</p> <p>(1) (a) (i) Either house may strike the enacting clause on any piece of legislation by following the procedures and requirements of this Subsection (1)(a)(ii).</p> <p>(ii) To strike an enacting clause, a legislator shall make a motion on the floor to strike the enacting clause and a majority of the members of that house must approve the motion.</p> <p>(b) If the enacting clause of a piece of legislation is struck:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the action conclusively defeats the legislation; and (ii) a motion to reconsider the action is out of order. <p>(2) The enacting clause of each</p>	<p>JR-4.38 Striking Enacting Clause.</p> <p>The enacting clause shall be automatically stricken from every bill which has not passed the Legislature before adjournment sine die of an annual general session or a special session.</p>	<p>HR-24.24. Motions.</p> <p>House Rules regarding motions govern committee meetings and hearings with the following exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A motion to strike the enacting clause is never in order. (2) A motion to circle is never in order. A bill may, however, be held in committee within the time limit imposed by HR-24.19. <p>SR-24.24. Motions.</p> <p>Senate Rules regarding motions govern committee meetings and hearings with the following exception:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A motion to strike the 	

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
	<p>piece of legislation that has not passed the Legislature before adjournment sine die of an annual general session or a special session is automatically stricken.</p>	<p>enacting clause is never in order.</p> <p>(2) A motion to strike is never in order. A bill may, however, be held in committee within the time limit imposed by SR-24.19.</p> <p>HR-27.09. Motion to Strike Enacting Clause.</p> <p>A motion to strike the enacting clause of a bill has precedence over a motion to amend. If carried, this motion defeats the bill.</p> <p>SR-27.09. Motion to Strike Enacting Clause.</p> <p>A motion to strike the enacting clause of a bill has precedence over a motion to amend. If carried, this motion defeats the bill.</p>	
<p>JR 4-4-201. Transmittal Letters (JR-6.01, JR-6.03)</p> <p>The Secretary of the Senate or the</p>		<p>JR-6.01 Transmittal Letter Accompany Bill.</p> <p>Every bill which is being</p>	

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
<p><u>Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives shall:</u></p> <p>(1) attach a transmittal letter signed by the Secretary or Clerk to each piece of legislation to be transmitted to the opposite house;</p> <p>(2) ensure that the piece of legislation, with its transmittal letter, is sent to the opposite house.</p>	<p>transmitted between the two houses shall be accompanied by a transmittal letter signed by the Secretary of the Senate or the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be.</p> <p>JR-6.03 Transmittal Letter; By Whom Sent; Form.</p> <p>Any bill with its accompanying transmittal letter shall be sent to the other house by an officer or employee designated by the Secretary of the Senate, if it is a Senate transmittal letter, or by the Chief Clerk, if it is a House transmittal letter. All such transmittal letters shall be in writing, signed by the Secretary of the Senate or by the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively.</p>		
<p>JR 4-4-202. Receipts (New)</p> <p>(1) (a) Upon receipt of a</p>			This new rule reflects existing practice.

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
	<p>transmittal letter from the Senate, the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives or the Clerk's designee shall sign a receipt recording the House's receipt of the legislation.</p> <p>(b) Once the receipt is signed, the legislation is in the possession of the House.</p> <p>(2)(a) Upon receipt of a transmittal letter from the House, the Secretary of the Senate or the Secretary's designee shall sign a receipt recording the Senate's receipt of the legislation.</p> <p>(b) Once the receipt is signed, the legislation is in the possession of the Senate.</p>		
		<p>JR 4-4-203. Possession of a Bill - Process for Obtaining the Return of a Bill sent to the Other Chamber. (JR-4.35)</p> <p>(1) A piece of legislation is in the possession of the house in which it has been received.</p> <p>(2) A piece of legislation in the possession of one house may be</p>	<p>JR-4.35 Possession of a Bill. A bill is in the possession of a house when it has been received. After that time, it may be given to the other house only upon written request of that house and the concurring vote of a majority of the house having</p>

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
	<p>returned to the other house only when:</p> <p>(a) the house having possession of the legislation receives a written request from the opposite house requesting return of the legislation; and</p> <p>(b) a majority of the house having possession of the legislation votes to return the legislation to the opposite house.</p>		<p>The certification procedure and requirements outlined in this rule do not reflect current practice.</p>
	<p>Section 4-5-101. Certification and Signature (JR-8.01, JR-8.02, JR-13.20)</p> <p>(1) (a) When a piece of Senate legislation has passed both houses, the Secretary of the Senate shall certify its final passage by identifying:</p> <p>(i) the date that the legislation passed the Senate;</p> <p>(ii) the number of Senators voting for and against the legislation;</p> <p>(iii) the number of Senators absent for the vote;</p> <p>(iv) the date that the legislation passed the House;</p>	<p>JR-8.01 Certification. When a bill has passed both houses, the house of its origin shall certify its final passage by the endorsement of the Secretary or Chief Clerk. This certification shall show the dates at which the bill passed the Senate and House, respectively, the number of votes cast for and against it in each house, and the number of absentees.</p> <p>JR-8.02 Presiding Officers to Sign Bills.</p>	

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
<p>(v) the number of Representatives voting for and against the legislation;</p> <p>(vi) the number of Representatives absent for the vote.</p> <p>(b) When a piece of House legislation has passed both houses, the Chief Clerk of the House shall certify its final passage by identifying:</p> <p>(i) the date that the legislation passed the House;</p> <p>(ii) the number of Representatives voting for and against the legislation; and</p> <p>(iii) the number of Representatives absent for the vote;</p> <p>(iv) the date that the legislation passed the Senate;</p> <p>(v) the number of Senators voting for and against the legislation; and</p> <p>(vi) the number of Senators absent for the vote.</p> <p>(2) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(b), within one legislative day of final passage, each piece of legislation shall be</p>	<p>Every bill which has passed both houses and has been certified as provided in the Joint Rules shall be signed first by the presiding officer of the house in which it was last voted upon, and then by the presiding officer of the other house within one legislative day of final passage. If a bill is passed on the final day of the legislative session, it shall be signed by the presiding officers of each house within five days following the adjournment of the session. When a bill is signed by the presiding officers under this rule, it shall be noted in the journal, unless the session has adjourned.</p> <p>JR-13.20. Presiding Officers to Sign Bills.</p> <p>Not later than five days following adjournment since die, the President of the Senate</p>		

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
	<p>signed:</p> <p>(i) first by the presiding officer of the house in which it was last voted upon; and</p> <p>(ii) second, by the presiding officer of the other house.</p> <p>(b) Within five working days following the adjournment sine die of a legislative session, each piece of legislation passed on the final day of that legislative session shall be signed:</p> <p>(i) first by the presiding officer of the house in which it was last voted upon; and</p> <p>(ii) second, by the presiding officer of the other house.</p> <p>(C) Unless the session has adjourned sine die, the Secretary of the Senate or Chief Clerk of the House shall note in the journal that the legislation was signed by the presiding officer.</p>	<p>and the Speaker of the House shall sign all bills and resolutions passed by the Legislature, certifying to their accuracy and authenticity. Utah Constitution Article VI, Section 24.</p>	<p>This rule clarifies existing practice relating to opposite house sponsors.</p>
	<p>Section 4-5-102. Enrollment and Transmittal to the Governor(JR-8.03, 8.04)</p> <p>(1) (a) After a piece of legislation</p>	<p>JR-8.03 Enrollment.</p> <p>(1) After a bill which has passed both houses has been signed by the presiding</p>	<p>60</p>

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
<p>that has passed both houses has been signed by the presiding officers, the Secretary or Chief Clerk shall deliver it to the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel.</p> <p>(b) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall:</p> <p>(i) examine and enroll the legislation;</p> <p>(ii) correct any technical errors as provided by Utah Code Annotated Section 36-12-12; and</p> <p>(iii) transmit a copy of the enrolled legislation to:</p> <p>(A) the Secretary of the Senate for legislation originating in the Senate; and</p> <p>(B) the Chief Clerk of the House for legislation originating in the House.</p> <p>(2) When enrolling the legislation, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall:</p> <p>(a) include the name of the House</p>	<p>officers, it shall be enrolled and examined by the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel and any technical errors corrected. The statutory authorization of Legislative General Counsel to correct technical errors includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) adopting a uniform system of punctuation, capitalization, numbering, and wording; (b) eliminating duplication and repealing laws directly or by implication, including renumbering when necessary; (c) correcting defective or inconsistent section and paragraph structure in arrangement of the subject matter of existing statutes; (d) eliminating all obsolete and redundant words; and (e) correcting obvious errors and inconsistencies in punctuation, capitalization, numbering, and wording. 	<p>Under current practice, the secretary and chief clerk do not routinely give an enrolled copy of the bill to the chief sponsor.</p> <p>Because of constitutional concerns with recalling a bill once it has been submitted to the governor, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel holds most bills in its office rather than transmitting them "without delay." The Legislature may wish to make that practice the general rule "unless otherwise directed by the sponsor."</p>	

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
	<p>floor sponsor for Senate legislation under the heading "House Sponsor"; or</p> <p>(b) include the name of the Senate floor sponsor for House legislation under the heading "Senate Sponsor".</p> <p>(4) The Secretary of the Senate or Chief Clerk of the House shall:</p> <p>(a) certify each enrolled piece of legislation;</p> <p>(b) ensure that a copy of the enrolled legislation is:</p> <p>(i) transmitted to the governor;</p> <p>(ii) filed with the Secretary or Chief Clerk;</p> <p>(iii) transmitted to the chief sponsor; and</p> <p>(iv) transmitted to the Office of Legislative Printing.</p> <p>Section 4-5-103.</p> <p>Legislative General Counsel to Correct Certain Technical Errors.</p> <p>The Legislative General Counsel may correct technical errors in the code in preparing the database for</p>	<p>(2) The enrolled bill shall then be certified by the Secretary or Chief Clerk.</p> <p>(3) After a bill or resolution has passed both houses and has been certified, endorsed, and enrolled, three copies of the enrolled bill shall be distributed as follows: one shall be filed with the Secretary or Chief Clerk, one shall be given to the chief sponsor of the bill, and one shall be given to the legislative bill room.</p> <p>(4) Any bill which has passed both houses and has not been enrolled before the Legislature adjourns, shall be enrolled by the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel after adjournment and shall be examined by the Secretary or Chief Clerk of the house where it originated.</p> <p>(5) Legislative General Counsel may correct technical errors in the code in preparing the database for</p>	

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
<u>publication.</u>	errors in the code in finalizing the database for publication.	<p>JR-8.04 Sent to Governor. After a bill has been signed by the presiding officers of both houses, it shall be enrolled without delay. The enrolled and certified bill shall be sent immediately by the certifying Secretary or Chief Clerk to the Governor for his approval.</p>	Should this rule include a provision allowing the bill to be recalled from OLRCG while it is being enrolled?
		<p>Section 4-5-201. Recalling a Bill Before It is Signed by the Speaker and President (JR-9.01) <u>Before a piece of legislation has been signed by both presiding officers, the legislation may be recalled by a motion and a constitutional majority vote from the members of both houses.</u></p>	We lack constitutional authority to recall a bill from the governor; therefore, Subsection (2) is probably unenforceable.
		<p>Section 4-5-202. Recalling a Bill from the Governor (JR-9.02, JR-9.03) <u>When a bill has passed both houses of the Legislature, been signed by the presiding</u></p>	63

Recodified Rules	Existing Rules	Comparable or Related Interim, House, or Senate Rules (if any)	Staff Comments
<p><u>signed by the presiding officers, been enrolled, and has been sent to the Governor for his approval, it can be recalled only if:</u></p> <p>(1) a joint resolution recalling the legislation is passed by a constitutional majority vote of both houses; and</p> <p>(2) it is recalled from the Governor during the time the Governor is required to act on the legislation and before the legislation has been signed or vetoed.</p>	<p>officers, and has been sent to the Governor for his approval, it can only be recalled by joint resolution passed by a constitutional majority vote of both houses.</p>	<p>JR-9.03 Time Limit on Recalling a Bill. When a bill is recalled from the Governor, it must be accomplished within the time the Governor has to act on the bill, and before the Governor has signed or vetoed the bill.</p>	

Joint Rules Repealed But Not Included in the Recodification

August 23, 2006

Repealed Rules	Text of Repealed Rules	Reason for Not Recodifying
JR-4.10	JR-4.10. Title of Bill to be Printed Once. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The long title of a bill shall be printed in the journal only upon introduction in the originating house. (2) Thereafter, the bill may be designated by number and the short title. 	This requirement has not been followed for some time and appears unnecessary.
JR-4.14	JR-4.14. Intent Language in an Appropriations Bill.	This language is unnecessary; intent

	<p>The Legislature may attach conditions to items of appropriation in appropriations bills.</p>	language is authorized in statute.
JR-4.19	<p>JR-4.19. Early Effective Date.</p> <p>An early effective date is not required in a bill unless the bill is to take effect prior to the end of 60 days after adjournment of the session. If a bill contains an early effective date, it shall be in the following form:</p> <p>(1) "This act takes effect upon approval by the governor, or the day following the constitutional time limit of Article VII, Section 8 without the governor's signature, or in the case of a veto, the date of veto override."</p> <p>(2) "This act takes effect on (date prior to the end of 60 days)." The early effective date in a bill is effective only if the bill is passed by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house. If the bill receives a constitutional majority vote, but less than a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to either house, the bill passes without the early effective date being given effect.</p>	<p>The effective date requirement is established in the Utah Constitution. It seems unnecessary to specify the precise form in rule.</p>
JR-4.20	<p>JR-4.20. Delayed Effective Date.</p> <p>If a bill is to take effect later than 60 days following adjournment of the session at which it was passed, it shall be in the following form:</p> <p>"This act takes effect on (date more than 60 days after adjournment of the session)."</p> <p>A delayed effective date may take effect with the approval of a majority of the members elected to each house.</p>	<p>It seems unnecessary to specify the precise form for a delayed effective date in rule.</p>

JR-4.20.1	<p>JR-4.20.1. Retrospective Operation.</p> <p>In certain limited circumstances, a bill may be given retrospective operation. If a tax bill is to be given a retrospective operation, it shall be in the following form:</p> <p>"This act has retrospective operation for taxable years beginning on or after (normally name a tax year beginning January 1)."</p> <p>Other bills with retrospective operation shall be in the following form:</p> <p>"This act has retrospective operation to (give date)."</p> <p>A bill which operates retrospectively and which bill becomes law 60 days after the adjournment of the session at which it passed shall be given effect if it receives the approval of the majority of all the members elected to each house of the Legislature.</p>	<p>It seems unnecessary to specify the precise form for retrospective operation in rule.</p>
JR-4.26	<p>JR-4.26. Reading of Titles of Bills.</p> <p>In each house, each bill shall be read by short title before a vote is taken on final passage.</p>	<p>Short titles of bills are read routinely before a vote is taken for final passage: it seems unnecessary to require it by rule. That reading is the third reading—one of the constitutionally required "three readings."</p>
JR-6.04	<p>JR-6.04. Sponsorship of Legislation in the Other House.</p>	<p>This rule has been superseded by the new language, which reflects current practice.</p>
JR-8.05	<p>JR-8.05. Governor's Action of Bill Reported to Other House.</p> <p>When the Governor informs either house that he has signed a bill, or taken any other action affecting both houses, the house receiving this information shall inform the other house of the Governor's report.</p>	<p>This rule is obsolete because the governor notifies both houses, as well as the staff offices, of his action on bills.</p>